

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with the UN Emergency Technical Team (UNETT) for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean. It covers the period from 15 to 19 July 2024 and is focused on the impacts in **Grenada** and **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**. Beryl's impact in Jamaica is covered in separate reports.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Initial agricultural assessments in both countries indicate that significant agricultural losses will reduce food availability, leading to potential food shortages and increased prices. The food import bill will also be affected as the need for fresh vegetables, fruits and staple crops grows.
- On 19 July, OCHA facilitated a UN Member State Press Briefing with participation from Permanent Mission Representatives for Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Prime Minister for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Executive Director for the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and the UN Resident Coordinator for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean.
- The European Union, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and multiple international partners have allocated financial and material support for response efforts to Hurricane Beryl, including US\$490,00 (EUR 450,000) to WFP for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada, US\$5,000 for hygiene kits and solar lamps, US\$ 25,000 for emergency supplies for Carriacou and Petite Martinique, and US\$100,000 to the Grenada Red Cross for shelter kits and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) supplies.



Carriacou, Grenada. Third-wave volunteers distributing portable lights to those who still have no electricity Photo: Third-wave Volunteers

75%

estimated loss of bearing fruits, mainly in coastal and southern areas of the Grenadines

80%

estimated losses of economic tree and staple crops in Grenada

34

schools have some form of damage reported in Grenada, Petite Martinique and Carriacou

26

schools have some form of damage in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The onset of the hurricane season was challenging for numerous Caribbean countries, with Hurricane Beryl striking several CDEMA Participating States two weeks ago. The multi-hazard Early Warning System (EWS) significantly helped save lives, particularly in Barbados. Currently, urgent humanitarian efforts are underway to provide essential necessities such as water, food, medicine, and shelter to individuals and communities in dire circumstances. CDEMA and Disaster Risk Reduction Management Offices (DRRMOs) are leading the response, supported by the UN and humanitarian partners, leveraging longstanding collaborative relationships.

Hurricane Beryl has highlighted the need for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to prioritize prevention and resilience measures. The initial Regional Overview and Planned Response document calls for US\$9 million to address the urgent humanitarian needs of 43,000 people in the most affected areas of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada. As of July 18, and 19, teams are compiling projects to benefit these communities, anticipating additional project contributions due to high logistics costs and urgent early recovery activities.

Grenada

A sectoral structure has been set up in Carriacou and Petite Martinique, while the National Disaster Management Agency (NaDMA) remains in the response phase. Six organizations are based on the island, with WFP having established a mobile storage unit (MSU) structure and trained these organizations. The EU and UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) experts are conducting environmental assessments and relief items from partners are stored in a warehouse coordinated by the CARICOM Disaster Relief Unit (CDRU). The Government is prioritizing collaboration to capture information on distributions and organizational actions on the ground. Priority concerns include mosquito infections, waste management and plastic recycling.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

NEMO volunteers continue to deliver items on the island. Mapping of preliminary damage assessments of schools can be found: 1) [Saint Vincent Mainland](#) 2) [Grenadines](#)



Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Humanitarian Response Partners travelling between islands. Photo: UNDAC



Grenada. Prime Minister, Honourable Dickon Mitchell, alongside Premier of the Cayman Islands Hon. Juliana O'Connor-Connolly and Prime Ministers Hon. Dr Terrance Drew of St. Kitts and Nevis and Hon. Philip J. Pierre of St. Lucia, demonstrate regional solidarity in the aftermath of Hurricane Beryl by visiting Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Photo: GIS Grenada

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

On 19 July, a briefing on the humanitarian situation resulting from Hurricane Beryl took place in Conference Room 11 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. This briefing addressed the impacts and responses related to Hurricane Beryl, the most powerful June hurricane in Atlantic history, which signalled the start of the 2024 Atlantic Hurricane season.

The session included detailed discussions and presentations on the extensive damage caused by the hurricane and the coordinated response efforts. The event featured distinguished speakers, including:



Virtual Press Briefing Conference with the Prime Minister, Honourable Dickon Mitchell and Prime Minister Ralph E. Gonsalves. Photo: UN RCO Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean

- H.E. Ms. Inga Rhonda King, Permanent Representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the United Nations
- H.E. Mr. Ché Ajamu Phillip, Permanent Representative of Grenada to the United Nations
- Mr. Simon Springett, United Nations Resident Coordinator for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean
- Executive Director Ms Elizabeth Riley, Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)

The press briefing underscored the need for swift and coordinated humanitarian efforts to mitigate the impact of Hurricane Beryl on the affected populations. The session also noted that Small Island are just at the beginning of the hurricane season.

Debris and Disaster waste Management and Environmental Assessment

Grenada

In support of CDEMA, a three-day environmental assessment was conducted in Carriacou and Petite Martinique. The assessment identified extensive debris and waste, categorized into green waste, lumber, metal waste, and white goods, with primary concerns over fuel contamination and hazardous materials, particularly in mangrove areas and near power plants. Key issues include health risks from improper waste management and the need for safe disposal of hazardous materials. Recommendations include avoiding waste burning, recycling and reusing materials, properly separating waste, and establishing local training programs for safe debris handling. As the hurricane season progresses, there is an elevated risk of further environmental degradation if additional storms strike the region. Additional assessments will be completed in northern mainland Grenada.



Carriacou, Grenada. Debris collection point. Photo: UNDAC

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Preliminary environmental assessments indicate that Beryl caused extensive environmental damage on Union Island, mixing household trash with debris from destroyed buildings and electrical appliances, leading to significant waste accumulation in storm drains and open burning of unsorted waste. Over 90 per cent of buildings were damaged, creating large amounts of debris including corrugated iron, wood, and electrical appliances. The debris is being managed and sorted with the help of a company from Saint Vincent, but the lack of compactors and bailers hinders efficient recycling and disposal. Heavy rainfall caused septic tanks to flood, leading to contamination in some areas, while many pit latrines were destroyed. The mangrove forests and western forest areas suffered severe damage, affecting local wildlife and increasing erosion risks. The power plant survived with no fuel leaks, but the adjacent solar field was partially destroyed. The landfill is overwhelmed with increased waste from the clean-up efforts, lacking proper waste segregation facilities.

FUNDING

The initial Regional Overview and Planned Response document calls for US\$9 million to respond to the most urgent humanitarian needs of 43,000 people in the worst affected areas in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada. The UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) immediately allocated \$1.5 million to kickstart operations. Over the next six months, five UN agencies and their implementing partners will use CERF funds to address the needs of 12,000 to 15,000 people in logistics, food security, shelter, WASH and early recovery, including agriculture, coastal management and fisheries.

The European Union has allocated US\$490,000 (EUR 450,000) to WFP for response efforts in both countries, with an additional US\$108,925 (EUR 100,000) for cash-based shelter activities. European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) contributed US\$217,850 (EUR 200,000) to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Emergency Appeal for Hurricane Beryl, aiding Jamaica, Barbados, Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

France provided 20 metric tons of shelter and non-food items via the French Civil Protection (UCPM), while Ireland sent WASH supplies, tools, and generators, which are currently en route. The European Commission's Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) deployed environmental experts from Sweden and Germany, and the EU Copernicus Emergency Management Service generated 15 satellite maps to assess damage. The Emergency Health Response Consortium (EHRC) shipped 50,000 Aqua tabs, complementing Ireland's in-kind support.



Carriacou, Grenada. Young boy receives portable lights from third-wave volunteers distributing portable lights to those who still have no electricity. Photo: Third-wave Volunteers

Additionally, Global Affairs Canada contributed US\$871,300 (CAD 1.2 million) for emergency food, nutrition, protection, and logistics services, while the Caribbean Development Bank provided US\$200,000 through the Canada CARICOM Climate Change Fund for social protection. Luxembourg, France, Estonia, Norway, Spain, and the UK supported UNDAC teams in their efforts. In addition, USAID provided US\$4.5 million, with US\$2 million designated for shelter and market-based assistance. This includes US\$5,000 for pre-positioning essential supplies like hygiene kits and solar lamps to 48 households, and US\$25,000 for additional emergency supplies, including generators, for 250 households in Carriacou and Petite Martinique. Grants of US\$100,000 to the Grenada Red Cross and US\$150,000 to Caritas Grenada will support shelter kits, hygiene items, and WASH supplies. Additionally, an in-kind grant valued at US\$140,875 includes plastic sheeting and shelter fixing kits, with part delivered by air and the rest by sea. WFP is also assisting with logistics and cash support.



Union Island, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Prime Minister Dr Ralph Gonsalves met with the PAHO Representative for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean Countries Dr Amalia Del Riego Abreu and other local and regional health officials. Discussions are focusing on the health situation in the Southern Grenadines and the collective response. Credit: PAHO/WHO

Health

Needs

Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

- Increase surveillance, especially in shelters, and provide food and water for health care workers.
- Urgent repairs of damaged health facilities.
- Adequate health sector waste disposal in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
- Provide psychosocial support for those affected, with a special focus on health care workers.
- Procure essential sexual and reproductive health (SRH) kits for emergency obstetrics and rape management.
- Train health workers and gender-based violence (GBV) workers on safe and confidential referral, case management, and clinical management of rape.
- Assess and repair damaged health facilities, including water storage and replacement of supplies and equipment, such as vaccines and medications.
- Provide safe shelter and accommodation for health care staff on affected islands and replace overworked colleagues.
- Replace critical medicines, supplies, equipment, laboratory reagents, and vaccines.

Grenada

- Essential health and hygiene supplies: solar lamps/flashlights, mosquito nets, thick rubber gloves, water boots, sanitary napkins, baby diapers and health workers scrubs.

- Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) items: megaphones and public health messaging materials for shelters and communities without power or internet.
- Establish SRH and GBV referral pathway for enhanced access to SRH and GBV information and services.

Response

- PAHO/WHO Representative for Barbados and Eastern Caribbean Countries visiting affected areas in the Grenadines.
- Ongoing health facility and services assessments, including environmental health and MHPSS support.
- Assisting Ministries of Health in strengthening surveillance in shelters in both countries.
- Coordinating logistics to transport materials and supplies to Carriacou, Grenada.
- Donated water testing kits to the National Water and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA) in Grenada.
- Continuing coordination with Samaritan's Purse Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) in Carriacou and Union Island.
- Ongoing coordination with Ministries of Health and other UN agencies.
- Health sector coordination meetings held with partner agencies, including MHPSS coordination.
- Various PAHO/WHO experts still deployed in both countries for assessments and operational support activities.
- UNFPA, UN Women, UNICEF and PAHO/WHO are integrating Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV) priorities in response. The first sector coordination meeting was held with health partners and donors.
- UNFPA participated in GBV risk assessment in shelters and shared reports.
- GBV/SRH referral pathway has been update for lifesaving SRH services such as Clinical Management of rape and emergency obstetric services.

Gaps & Constraints:

Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

- Some health facilities remain non-operational or partially operational due to extensive damage.
- Limited connectivity and challenges in deploying public health personnel affect overall surveillance, particularly early detection and timely reporting of diseases.
- High risk for disease outbreaks due to lack of running water, unsanitary conditions, and increased mosquito presence.
- Possible spread of communicable diseases and GBV in communities and shelters.
- Unofficial shelters pose significant public health and sanitation challenges.
- Healthcare workers who are frontline responders are also impacted and in some cases in significant ways.
- The vaccine cold chain is compromised in the Grenadines, potentially interrupting vaccine services for all ages.

Education

Needs:

- 34 schools (16 per cent) have some form of damage reported in Grenada, Petite Martinique and Carriacou.
- 26 schools (11 per cent) have some form of damage reported in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. This includes 14 Early Childhood Development facilities, affecting approximately 50 children.
- Refurbishing and repairing damaged educational facilities to allow timely reopening of school before next school year.
- Care and educational activities for children of all ages in shelters for their psychosocial support.
- Suitable relief and rehabilitation activities will be required when establishing classrooms as temporary learning spaces.

700

Children expected to benefit from recreational and early childhood development kits.

Response:

- 14 recreational kits and 6 Early Childhood development kits have shipped to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenadines to benefit 700 children
- Teachers and front-line workers will receive and provide psychosocial support and protection from risks, including violence prevention for affected children.
- Technical support for a MoE-led coordination mechanism and response plan. The coordination mechanism will also support identification of existing resources that can be redirected to support the emergency.
- Support assessments to enable continued education

Gaps & Constraints:

- The availability of age- and gender-disaggregated information from shelters is inconsistent.

 **Food Security**
Needs:

- The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines requested urgent assistance to recover food production systems, as well as seeds, fertilizers, shade houses, technical support and human resource capacity to assess Beryl's impact.
- Restoring fishing capacity/livelihoods by repairing/replacing fishing boats, repairing/replacing damaged/lost fishing and post-harvest gears/tools, repairing/replacing ice machines and cold storage equipment and critical repairs to fisheries support infrastructure.
- Planting materials to banana and plantain farmers, planting inputs for short-cycle crops and alternative income support for those working in the banana and plantain value chain.
- Planting materials and inputs for banana, plantain, tree crops and short-cycle crops, along with alternative income support for those working in these value chains.
- Access to planting materials and inputs to restore or resume cultivation/production of root crops, vegetable crops and other crops to prevent supply dips and price spikes.

Response:

- FAO is conducting damage and needs assessments using drones and satellite remote sensing and has mobilized resources through its Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA) for emergency coordination, response capacities, surge support, field missions, logistics, and technical assistance. Thematic GIS basemaps to support response and recovery planning for the remainder of the cropping season are being prepared.
- The Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) triggered tropical cyclone and excess rain policies for Grenada. Based on the WFP-Caribbean Development Bank partnership under the Canada-CARICOM Climate Change Adaptation Fund, a percentage of the payout will provide cash assistance to affected people.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Insufficient information to inform the specific design of emergency response interventions to reach the most affected, to be addressed through detailed needs assessments.
- Insufficient information for identifying the most appropriate response and recovery/rehabilitation actions, pending a detailed fisheries and coastal ecosystem disaster needs assessment.
- Conditions in the southern Grenadines are limiting the movement of the assessment teams. Subsequent data collection rounds and field visits will be needed.
- Continued cloud cover is preventing satellite imagery acquisition, particularly for main island Grenada and main island Saint Vincent. Successful image acquisition will enable vegetation index analysis and further damage validation.

 **Protection**
Needs:**Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**

- Assessment methods and experts to understand the specific needs.
- Scale up GBV prevention and response in emergencies.
- Update and establish GBV referral pathway to enhance access to lifesaving services.
- Conduct GBV service mapping for effective referral and to ascertain service gaps.
- Establish GBV mobile and static services to provide critical GBV services to survivors and those at risks of GBV.
- Establish Women and girls' safe spaces (WGSS) for service provision points.
- Procure, preposition and distribute dignity kits and SRH kits.
- Train GBV workers on GBV minimum standards.
- Relief supplies for families, women, GBV survivors and the elderly in shelters.
- Scaled-up GBV awareness, training and protocols in shelters and referral pathway options.
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support services for those affected.
- Cash-based options for those affected, including women and families in shelters, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and agri-businesses.
- Child Friendly and Safe Spaces.

- Support with scaling up their cash transfers programmes.
- Dignity and hygiene kits.
- Distribution of Prevention from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) material to humanitarian workers and awareness building and sensitization sessions on available SEA reporting mechanisms.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

- Training for shelter managers on GBV risks mitigation and safe and confidential referral.
- Train GBV and non-GBV actors on GBV prevention and response, available services and referral pathways.
- Establish safe spaces for women and girls.
- Beds and fans for women and girls' safe spaces.

Grenada

- Relief supplies for shelters and women's homes.
- Information on self-care and psychosocial support for the elderly.
- Shelter protocol for addressing GBV.

Response:

- UN Women are supporting assessments, cleanup efforts and providing "Share the Care" packs. UNFPA is working with Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines government counterparts to provide lifesaving GBV services, dignity kits and mitigation actions in shelters.
- UNFPA is supporting a GBV service mapping exercise to update referral pathways and mainstream GBV risk mitigation across sectors. GBV Specialists are deployed to Grenada and for Hurricane Beryl response.
- UNFPA is conducting GBV rapid needs assessments to inform UN response planning and funding and deploying a Humanitarian Coordinator to strengthen SRH and GBV priorities in humanitarian efforts.
- UNFPA will conduct GBV minimum standards training as per request from the Ministry of Social and Community Development, Housing and Gender Affairs, from 22 to 24 July in Grenada.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

- UN Women deployed additional staff to support Government ministries/departments as needed, with a team arriving in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on 7 July and another to deploy this week.
- UN Women and UNFPA are standing by to support GBV referral services. UN Women and UNICEF are ready to implement psychosocial support initiatives, such as the Self Care Toolkit for Adults, in partnership with UNICEF's "Return to Happiness" programme.
- UN Women will distribute "Share the Care" packs to MSMEs and is completing an assessment of MSMEs in collaboration with Business Service Organizations.
- UN Women is supporting civil society organizations to act as a conduit for regional organizations such as Caribbean Women in Leadership (CIWIL) and Red Roots.
- UNICEF has deployed its Child Friendly Space Coordinator and MHPSS specialist to support the government in coordinating the child protection response and training frontline workers in Return to Happiness (RTH) programming, establishing Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), and capacity building on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Psychological First Aid (PFA), and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) risk mitigation
- UNICEF will provide technical assistance to the Government in the design or expansion of cash transfers for affected populations.
- UNFPA's Global Emergency Response Team (GERT) has deployed a GBV Specialist to support GBV coordination and programming. UNFPA has deployed a Humanitarian Coordinator to strengthen capacities for the integration of SRH and GBV priorities in humanitarian response efforts.
- In July, UNFPA trained staff in the Gender Affairs Division Ministry of National Mobilisation, Social Development, Family, Gender Affairs, Youth, Housing and Informal Human Settlement on GBV risk reduction, available services and referral pathway.

Grenada

- UNFPA is facilitating safety audits in shelters, providing information on SRH and GBV services and distributing dignity kits, with support from the Government's GBV Unit.
- UNFPA is standing by to support a GBV service mapping exercise to update referral pathways to connect GBV survivors to appropriate multisectoral services.

- UNICEF has deployed its Child Protection Officer and MHPSS Specialists to support the government in coordinating the child protection response and training frontline workers in Return to Happiness (RTH) programming, establishing Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and capacity building on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Psychological First Aid (PFA) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) risk mitigation.
- UNICEF has deployed its Social Protection Specialists to support the development of a social protection expansion plan for the affected areas and households affected by Hurricane Beryl throughout all Grenada.
- UN Women distributed locally procured “Share the Care” Packs to shelters including Cedar’s Home and Carriacou, visiting three elderly care homes and donating adult diapers. A team of four supported Carriacou clean-up efforts, visiting Cedar’s Home on 8 July to deliver packs and a 1500-watt solar generator.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Potential for family separation, increasing risks for vulnerable groups (unaccompanied and separated children, people living with disabilities, pregnant women, single female heads of household and women traveling alone.)
- Concerns about managing GBV situations, particularly in shelters.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

- Early Childhood Centers have been affected.
- Concerns on the equitable distribution of relief supplies.

Grenada

- Referral pathways not fully operational on sister islands.

Shelter

Needs:

- Shelter coordination and support. Many shelters remain active in the affected countries.
- In collective shelter accommodations, rain and wind proofing, internal partitioning works, clothing, water, food, psychosocial support, return to happiness programs and child friendly spaces.
- Essential non-food items such as mattresses, kitchen sets, bedding, solar lights, tarpaulins and emergency shelter toolkits.
- Reports indicate that some families have been separated, with members sometimes living in different shelters or homes. The primary reasons for leaving shelters are to find alternative accommodation with family in Carriacou or mainland Grenada.
- In some emergency shelters concerns have been reported regarding security and facility access, some people fear to use shelter washrooms and seek facilities outside the shelters. There is a risk of violence, including GBV, due to a lack of secure storage and locks. Additionally, shelter management is understaffed and would benefit from training and rules and regulations.

Collective emergency shelters

Grenada:

- Initial findings from the Site Profiles Rapid Assessment (IOM DTM RNA) in the affected areas, there are several challenges related to water, sanitation, and hygiene. There is an urgent need for drinking and sanitation water, including jerrycans and water tanks, as the existing water storage / tanks are scattered and difficult to recover. Additionally, items such as insect repellent, child and adult diapers, and cleaning supplies are needed. Moreover, shelters require a variety of essentially items to enhance their operations, these include tarps, solar lamps, generators.
- In Carriacou and Petite Martinique, an estimated 250-300 remain in shelters. Elderly and high-priority chronic cases have been transferred to mainland Grenada.
- The loss of communication on Petit Martinique and Carriacou is hindering the ability to confirm the status of shelter numbers.

Saint Vincent and The Grenadines

- Initial findings from the Site Profiles Rapid Assessment from IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), which visited five emergency shelters, indicate that the primary needs of people in emergency shelters on the main island of Saint Vincent are security / protection, WASH, Non-Food items and food.
- Timely maintenance and upgrading of shelter washrooms and bathrooms and creating gender separated washing facilities with sufficient locks.
- The shelters also requested more cleaning supplies more regular provision of food. Some shelterees requested more information, cash, solar lamps, bedding, cots and hygiene kits. Additional partitioning in sleeping quarters through indoor tents or plywood partitions are needed.
- Fifty-two formal and informal shelters are open in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Of the 1,049 people in shelters, 63 are in informal shelters.
- There are 301 people displaced from the Grenadines
- Immediate housing required for 75 vulnerable people including those that are immobile, suffering from dementia, mental illness, visually impaired and pregnant women.
- Due to insufficient human resources, shelter management is dependent upon volunteerism and goodwill.

Damaged houses

- Initial assessments indicate that 98 per cent of houses and infrastructure on Union Island (3,000 people affected) are heavily damaged or destroyed, with similar damage levels of 90 per cent in Canouan (1,500 people affected) and Mayreau (300 people affected).
- Grenada's mainland has been mildly affected, but the sister islands of Carriacou (6,081 people affected) and Petite Martinique (900 people affected) have been severely hit, with 98 per cent of the infrastructure destroyed.
- Coordinating assessments for all affected areas.
- Medium-term shelter solutions are necessary before schools re-open in September 2024, addressing sustained capacity concerns if displacement continues.

Response:

- Shelter / Non-food Item (NFI) response so far (as reported by partners on OCHA 3Ws matrix):
 - Grenada: 737 solar lights, 447 shelter repair toolkits, 305 kitchen sets, 103 indoor tents, 3 multi-purpose tents, 550 tarpaulins, 590 hygiene kits
 - Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: 450 solar lights, 70 shelter repair toolkits, 600 shelter kits, 124 tents, 3 multi-purpose tents, 590 tarpaulins, 870 blankets.
 - Additional figures are being compiled and will be shared in the next report.
- IOM and CDEMA co-chaired the third Shelter/NFI thematic working group on 16 July. Participants from 21 government, UN, NGOs, and INGOs were present and gave updates on the situation on the ground. The Shelter working group is in the process of forming a Technical Working Group (TWiG) on housing repairs and re-construction.
- CDEMA has requested IOM to develop a comprehensive shelter and housing plan.
- Logistics personnel from CDEMA being deployed to assist with distribution/ coordination of NFI.
- DTM personnel deployed to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Granada to continue assessments within shelters to gain insight on the intentions of people living within the shelter and to conduct basic data collection training with volunteers.
- GER3 is finalizing a detailed damage assessment in union islands.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The loss of communication on Petit Martinique and Carriacou is hindering confirmation of shelter numbers.
- There are reports of breaking and entering and looting of buildings that did not initially sustain significant damage, causing more damage and creating more need for construction materials.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- Safe drinking water, including chemical and biological water quality testing, treatment, distribution and water storage items.
- Emergency latrines (with gender and disability considerations), emptying and safe disposal services.
- Hygiene supplies and awareness messages to prevent the spread of diseases.



Join the WASH
Coordination
Group for Grenada

Response:

- UNICEF and NAWASA co-chaired two WASH coordination meetings with UN agencies and international partners in attendance.
- UNICEF shipped a second wave of essential hygiene supplies to support maintaining basic hygiene practices for 1,800 people, including 400 hygiene kits for Grenada and 200 for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and 800 jerrycans for Grenada and 400 for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
- UNICEF is working with the Ministries of Health and Wellness in Grenada to produce messages on proper handwashing, prevention of gastroenteritis and other diseases. UNICEF is also working with partners to schedule a movie night for people in shelters in Carriacou and Petite Martinique as a stress reliever. In cooperation with the Child Protection Authority in Grenada, messages for parents on child safeguarding are currently being disseminated in the shelters.
- UNICEF has activated its MOU with the telecommunication company FLOW and SMS messages on good hygiene practices, child safeguarding and prevention of vector borne illnesses will be disseminated to the affected population in Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Gaps & Constraints:

- WASH assessments for shelters.
- Hygiene messaging in shelters.

🚚 Logistics**Needs:**

- No capacity for offloading boats that are arriving in Canouan and Union Island.
- The Union Island airport runway is operable, but the control tower is destroyed. The Carriacou airstrip can receive humanitarian aircrafts, but the terminal and communications infrastructure are destroyed.
- Vessels delivering relief items to Grenada are advised to use Port Saint Georges first.
- The Carriacou seaport is functional and commercial transport between Saint Georges and Carriacou is restored.



Register your
logistics request
on the WFP
Service
Marketplace

Response:

- The CDEMA -WFP logistics service shipped logistics assets to Grenada, including MSUs and handling equipment, to enhance surge capacity.
- WFP is working with the governments of Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to coordinate logistics and provide technical support for supply chain management. This includes establishing MSUs to optimize the food distribution process in Carriacou. Efforts are also underway to set up MSUs on mainland Saint Vincent to provide additional storage space for the Ministry of National Mobilization.

🔨 Early Recovery**Needs:**

- Damage, loss and needs assessment, building on the rapid assessments.
- Build Back Better, with targeted risk reduction activities for economic recovery and resilience.
- Supporting governments of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada in the recovery process. This includes extensive interventions in debris removal, community stabilization, livelihoods and economic regeneration.
- Focus on gender sensitivity in all interventions.

Response:

- UNDP is taking a lead in Early Recovery coordination in Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
- UNDP will support the economic recovery for affected communities in both the countries, along with debris clearance and cash for work interventions, water security and environmental, biodiversity and natural habitats rejuvenation, with a gender-sensitive focus and including those most in need.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Homes are likely to be repaired quickly with plywood and other insufficient materials, leaving families vulnerable to future hurricanes and other adverse effects.
- Recovery must start immediately and requires significant resource commitments.

GENERAL COORDINATION

The UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean is coordinating UN support to government-led responses in Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and continues working closely with CDEMA.



Useful Links

Background on the crisis

Hurricane Beryl, the first major hurricane of the 2024 season, formed on 28 June in the Atlantic Ocean and rapidly intensified to a Category 5 by 1 July, making it the earliest Category 5 hurricane on record. Beryl made landfall on Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as a high-end Category 4 storm with sustained winds over 150 mph (240 km/h), causing widespread damage to homes, businesses, and public utilities. The storm surge and powerful winds prompted immediate humanitarian response efforts.

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For more information, please visit [Response Relief Web](#); [The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency](#)